

JUDGE CURTIS AND THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Not satisfied to trust to the merits of their cause, the black-republican party seek to make capital out of collateral matters, conjectures, and fictions.

Judge Curtis chose to retire from the elevated position of an associate justice of the Supreme Court in their eager pursuit for office, black republicans do not think it possible that one in so high a position would voluntarily retire from it, unless his situation had been recklessly rendered uncomfortable by his associates. Hence the journals of that party have assumed that Judge Curtis had been persecuted by

brethren, and driven from the bench, and this without a particle of proof to sustain the assumption and without an intimation of the justice of the charge from the alleged victim. The whole story is a vile fiction invented for political effect. If judges of courts persecuted each other for differences of opinion, no court could long exist. These differences are of every-day occurrence in all courts. We saw it the other day in the New York court of appeals, and we have seen Judge Brown urging the re-election of Judge Denio, with whom he strongly differed upon the city police law, and a convention made his nomination unanimous when a considerable portion of it differed from him in the opinion expressed upon this one subject.

Those who imagine that Judge Curtis was unkindly treated by his brother judges know little of the men

who compose that dignified body, each of whom has, on all occasions, manifested towards every member of the court the highest respect. Not a jarring word ever heard in their consultation room, where the gentle dignity of the venerable chief justice, who was never known to say or do an unkind thing, is imitated by every one of his brethren. Although the chief justice and Judge Curtis strongly differed in opinion in the Dred Scott case, the latter will tell those who make the inquiry that their relations to the last were those of kindness and affection. His own correspondence will show this to be true of many other

members of the Court. In difference of opinion leads to such consequences as insisted by the black-republican press, why is it that Judge McLean is not also affected by them, and compelled to resign? The fact that he has neither noticed nor felt this pretended persecution, but is content to continue on the bench with his brethren, disproves the whole accusation, in which there is not one word of truth. Judge Curtis left the bench because he believed his personal interests would be promoted by so doing, and he has not and will not be promoted to the contrary. We give a copy of his resignation, in which he sets this matter at rest under his own hand. The truth of his own statement cannot be questioned:

ROXBOR, Sept. 1, 1857.

SIR: I hereby resign to you the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which designation is to take effect on the first day of October next. I have named that day, because I shall then have discharged myself of all judicial business pending before me, and no suitor will be inconvenienced by my retirement.

My private duties are inconsistent with a longer continuance in the public service.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

B. R. CURTIS.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq.,
President of the United States.

We subjoin the letter of the Attorney General acknowledging the receipt of this resignation:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 14, 1867.

SIR: I am directed by the President to inform you that

He received some days ago your letter of the first instant assigning your office as associate justice of the Supreme court, and caused it to be filed in this office. This morning he received a duplicate of the same letter, which he has disposed of in the same way.

The President gives you his thanks for postponing the time of your retirement to a period when no suitor will be inconvenienced by it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. B. R. CURTIS.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Cloth Fair at Stuttgart.—A correspondent at Stuttgart, under date of 21st August, writes that the Stuttgart cloth fair opened on the 18th, and terminated on the 20th. Higher prices were obtained, and the results of the fair are reported to have been satisfactory.

The fair was attended by 294 sellers, with 11,522 pieces of cloth. Of these sellers 234, having 9,489 pieces of cloth, sold 6,449 pieces—viz : to purchasers of Wurtemberg, 3,761 ; to purchasers from other States, 2,688. No mention was made of the amount of business of the 60 remaining sellers with 2,033 pieces of cloth, but, supposing that they sold in the same proportion as the

The purchasers were numerous from Switzerland, Bavaria, Baden, and Frankfort, and several entire stocks were sold on the first day. Even before the fair large quantities were contracted for at the dwellings of the manufacturers, because purchasers foresaw that prices would advance in consequence of the increased value of the raw material. There were also several sellers who retired with their goods before the termination of the fair, the

agerness of the purchasers and course of operations having convinced them that prices would be much better later in the season.

There is no doubt the increased price of wool is having very unfavorable influence on manufacturers, and that they will be compelled to demand higher rates generally in order to sustain themselves.

Another joint stock company has just been formed in Germany. Several capitalists of Stuttgart have united

the purchase for the sum of 330,000 florins of the
real manufactory of *corsets without a seam* of Messrs.
Amaly & Co. Mr. d'Amby himself will remain the
manager of the establishment, the produce of which finds
good market in America.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

—There is no principle better settled than that proprietors of contaminous lands bordering on permanent bodies of water owe their creation as riparian proprietors. Interspersed, however, over the public domain are multitudes of shallow lakes or ponds, many of which in the early surveys were supposed to be per-

ment bodies of water, and meandered accordingly. But on the changes of climate, and other natural causes, many of these lakes are disappearing in whole or in part, and have become dry and arable land. This being fully established, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that no lands of this class fall under the swamp grant, nor does any right attach thereto under the swamp grant, but in all cases, except that of the

riplan law, but in all cases of the kind the lines of the public surveys, under this decision, are extended over the former bodies of such lakes, and the lands are disposed of as other public domain. In all cases, however, where settlers, or other parties interested, are desirous of securing titles to such lands, application should be made to the surveyor-general for the surveys to be executed and the proper returns made thereof to the United States.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening lecture before the Newburyport Lyceum.

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